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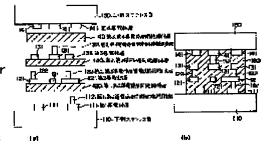
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(54) METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To achieve contact and contact bonding to an opposing conductor circuit layer by allowing a protrusion to break through an insulator resin layer with the pressure obtained by pressing a lamination body using a press tool plate.

CONSTITUTION: A protrusion 112 for connecting first and second conductor layers, a protrusion 122 for connecting second and third conductor layers, and a protrusion 132 for connecting third and fourth conductor layers break through an insulator 120 between the first and second conductor layers, an insulator 130 between the second and third conductor layers, and an insulator 140 between the third and fourth conductor layers, thus achieving contact to a second conductor layer 121, a third conductor layer 131, and a fourth conductor layer 141, respectively, for improved contact bonding. The insulator layer between conductor layers is a sheet made of insulation resin and the protrusion for connecting conductor layers is formed by electrolytic plating.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]An insulation layer which has a conductor circuit layer, and said insulation layer which does not have a conductor circuit layer on both sides or one side predetermined number pile ********, Simultaneously in [pressurize and fabricate from a both-ends side using a press jig board which has said conductor circuit layer, and] a manufacturing method of a predetermined printed circuit board which electrically connects said conductor circuit layer of two upper and lower sides at least, and forms a multilayer printed board, Said each of insulation layers is formed by a sheet shaped insulator resin layer which does not contain glass fiber, A projection which consists of a conductor for electrical links between said conductor circuit layers is provided on a given place of said conductor circuit layer, A manufacturing method of a printed circuit board which said projection breaks through said insulator resin layer, and carries out that you make it contacted and stuck by pressure to said conductor circuit layer which counters with the feature with a pressure by pressing said layered product using said press jig board.

[Claim 2]A manufacturing method of the printed circuit board according to claim 1 heating to melting temperature of said insulator resin layer, and making thrust **** of said projection easy in addition to said pressure in a means by which said projection breaks through said insulator resin layer.

[Claim 3]Instead of being a means by which said projection breaks through said insulator resin layer, a hole of a size along which said projection passes beforehand in a position which said projection breaks through is made, A manufacturing method of the printed circuit board according to claim 1, wherein said projection makes said conductor circuit layer which counters through said hole contacted and stuck by pressure at the time of a press.

[Claim 4]A solder layer which has melting temperature higher than resin curing temperature of said insulator resin layer in a tip part of said projection is provided, Break through said insulator resin layer by said projection by said heat and a pressure, and said solder layer is made to weld by pressure to said conductor circuit layer, A manufacturing method of the printed circuit board according to claim 2 cooling and solidifying said solder layer after going up temperature to melting temperature of said solder this state after stiffening said insulator resin layer, carrying out melting of said solder layer and connecting said projection to said conductor circuit layer. [Claim 5]A field on which it slides mutually said terminal area contacting [provide said projection provided on said conductor circuit layer which constitutes a terminal area in homotopic of an up—and—down insulator resin layer so that the tip part may counter and] a tip part of said projection mutually at the time of a press, A manufacturing method of the printed circuit board according to claim 2 having geared mutually, having caught each other and having established a field which contacts.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the manufacturing method of the printed circuit board currently called the multilayer printed board which has many conductor wiring layers in the thickness direction of one substrate about the manufacturing method of a printed circuit board.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]About this kind of printed circuit board, it is explained by Chapter 8 of literature; printed circuit board art, its guarantee-of-quality:applied-technology publication **, information technology center sale, and (August 27, Showa 55 issue) in full detail, for example. [0003]The copper clad laminate which stuck copper foil on one side or both sides of a sheet which were impregnated with insulating resin at the sheet-shaped board which wove and raised glass fiber to blanket-like in manufacture of a printed circuit board conventionally, The copper foil prepreg etc. which stuck copper foil were used for the sheet shaped insulating material which impregnated with insulating resin the sheet-shaped board which wove and raised glass fiber to blanket-like, and the method of forming a required circuit was adopted by the art of etching these copper foil portions.

[0004]In manufacture of the above-mentioned multilayer substrate which has many copper layers out of the above monolayer boards, it needs to be electric circuit connected between copper circuitry layers. For connection between such layers, the through hole penetrated to a thickness direction is formed, and the wall is coated with methods, such as plating, with a conductive film, and it has structure electrically connected to the required layer of connection. For this reason, in order to establish a through hole in a necessary place, the hole needed to be made in the substrate with the drill etc. And the method of accumulating the material which circuit formation completed with these techniques, pressing with heat and a pressure, and manufacturing a multilayer substrate was in use.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In the manufacturing method of the above conventional printed circuit boards, like the request in state-of-the-art art, the size of the substrate miniaturized and slimmed down, the thickness between layers also became thin, and some problems which are itemized next had arisen in the intermediary **** case whose bore diameter of a through hole is still also very smaller.

- (1) The glass fiber which constitutes copper clad laminate and prepreg becomes an obstacle of drilling in puncturing of a through hole.
- (2) Since glass fiber damages the edge of a drill, contract the life of the edge of a drill remarkably, and when especially a bore diameter is small, costs, such as edge cost of a drill, increase by breakage of a drill etc.
- (3) In methods, such as a drill and laser processing, a processible bore diameter has a limit.
- (4) By plating in a byway through hole, and its head end process, if the diameter of a through hole becomes small, in order that neither plating liquid nor a treating solution may enter into a hole, plating will not be formed, but it will become defective continuity.

And when it became difficult, the probability which it is poor and is generated also became high and manufacture of the printed circuit board progressed further by these problems, there were problems, like manufacture becomes difficult in the above-mentioned manufacturing method. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]A manufacturing method of a printed circuit board concerning this invention, An insulation layer which has a conductor circuit layer, and an insulation layer which does not have a conductor circuit layer on both sides or one side predetermined number pile ********, Simultaneously in [pressurize and fabricate from a both-ends side using a press jig board which has a conductor circuit layer, and] a manufacturing method of a predetermined printed circuit board which electrically connects a conductor circuit layer of two upper and lower sides at least, and forms a multilayer printed board, Each insulation layer is formed by a sheet shaped insulator resin layer which does not contain glass fiber, A projection which consists of a conductor for electrical links between conductor circuit layers is provided on a given place of a conductor circuit layer, and a projection breaks through an insulator resin layer and makes a conductor circuit layer which counters contact and stick it by pressure with a pressure by pressing a layered product using a press jig board.

[0007]And the aforementioned insulator resin layer is added to a pressure in a means which a projection breaks through, It may be a manufacturing method which heats to melting temperature of an insulator resin layer, and makes thrust **** of a projection easy, A hole of a size along which a projection passes beforehand is made in a position which a projection breaks through, and it may be made to make a conductor circuit layer which a projection counters through a hole at the time of a press contacted and stuck by pressure apart from this instead of being a means by which a projection breaks through an insulator resin layer. A solder layer which has melting temperature higher than resin curing temperature of an insulator resin layer in a tip part of a projection is provided, After break through an insulator resin layer by projection by heat and a pressure, having made a solder layer weld by pressure to a conductor circuit layer, going up temperature to melting temperature of solder this state, carrying out melting of the solder layer, after stiffening an insulator resin layer, and connecting a projection to a conductor circuit layer, a manufacturing method which cools and solidifies a solder layer may be used. A field on which it slides mutually a terminal area contacting [provide a projection formed on a conductor circuit layer which constitutes a terminal area in homotopic of an up-and-down insulator resin layer so that the tip part may counter and] a tip part of a projection mutually at the time of a press, It may gear mutually and a thing of height structure which it caught for each other and has established a field which contacts may be used.

[0008] [Function]In this invention, the insulation layer which has a conductor circuit layer, and the insulation layer which does not have a conductor circuit layer on both sides or one side predetermined number pile *******, Simultaneously in [pressurize and fabricate and] the manufacturing method of the predetermined printed circuit board to which the conductor circuit layer of two upper and lower sides is electrically connected at least, Each insulation layer is formed by the sheet shaped insulator resin layer which does not contain glass fiber, the projection (regulus) which consists of a conductor for the electrical links between conductor circuit layers is provided on the given place of a conductor circuit layer, and a layered product is pressed using a press jig board. therefore, compared with having used the sheet shaped insulator resin material (prepreg) containing the conventional textiles, pressing pressure twists to the projection of an insulator resin layer -- it breaking through, and it being able to ** now and using this, Since the conductor circuit layer which counters is made to contact and stick a height by pressure, a terminal area can be thinly formed from formation of the terminal area by the conventional through hole in a byway (small area). [0009]

[Example]

(The 1st example) <u>Drawing 1</u> is a substrate constitution explanatory view showing the 1st example of this invention, a left-hand side figure (a) shows the state before press forming, and the right-hand side figure (b) shows the state after press forming. 110 is a tabular bottom

stainless steel stand for forming the 1st conductor layer 111 that constitutes the circuit pattern, and the surface is made from the existing metal of the conductivity of the stainless steel (henceforth stainless steel) etc. which performed mirror finish so that resin and a copper material may exfoliate easily in a final process. This bottom stainless steel stand 110 carries out not only the stand for forming the 1st conductor layer 111 but the duty of the press board of the bottom press jig in the case of heat pressing, thickness is required for it at least 1 mm, and it is required to be smooth in the surface without curvature. And although the method by electrolysis plating with which the formation used plating resist although the 1st conductor layer 111 used as a circuit pattern was formed in the smooth side of the bottom stainless steel stand 110 may be used, the method by printing by the screen version using a paste etc., etc. may be used, for example.

[0010]On the given place of the 1st formed conductor layer 111, the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 is formed. After forming the 1st conductor layer 111, it may carry out, but formation of the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 may be simultaneously performed at the time of formation of the 1st conductor layer 111. Even if the formation method of this 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 is the same as that of the 1st conductor layer 111 and it forms it by the method by electrolysis plating using plating resist, the method by printing by screen plate making or a dispenser may be sufficient as it using conductive paste etc. The height of the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture.

[0011]The insulation layer 120 between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer is a sheet which consists of insulating resin, and is a member for substrates used in order to plan electric insulation between the 1st conductor layer 111 and the 2nd conductor layer 121. The thickness is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture. The 2nd conductor layer 121 and the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 122 are formed by the same method as the method of having formed the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 on the given place of the insulation layer 120 between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer. The height of the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 122 is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture.

[0012]The insulation layer 130 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer is a sheet which consists of insulating resin, and is a member for substrates used in order to plan electric insulation between the 2nd conductor layer 121 and the 3rd conductor layer 131. The thickness is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture. The 3rd conductor layer 131 and the 3rd and 4th conductor layer indirect continued use projection 132 are formed by the same method as the method of having formed the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 on the given place of the insulation layer 130 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer. The height of the 3rd and 4th conductor layer indirect continued use projection 132 is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture.

[0013] The insulation layer 140 between the 3rd and 4th conductor layer is a sheet which consists of insulating resin, and is a member for substrates used in order to plan electric insulation between the 3rd conductor layer 131 and the 4th conductor layer 141. The thickness is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture. The upper part stainless steel stand 150 is a stand for forming the 4th conductor layer 141 of a circuit pattern, and it is desirable that it is the metal which has in the surface the conductivity of the stainless plate etc. which performed mirror finish so that resin and copper may exfoliate easily at the last process. It is for achieving not only the stand for forming the 4th conductor layer 141 but the duty of the press board in the case of heat pressing, and it is required for thickness at least 1 mm or more, and the upper part

stainless steel stand 150 made from this stainless steel does not have curvature, and a thing smooth in the surface is required for it. Therefore, this upper part stainless steel stand 150 is a thing of the same function as the bottom stainless steel stand 110. And although the method by electrolysis plating with which the formation used plating resist although the 4th conductor layer 141 used as a circuit pattern was formed in the smooth side of the upper part stainless steel stand 150 may be used, the method by printing by the screen version using a paste etc., etc. may be used, for example. Although <u>drawing 1</u> shows the state after 4th conductor layer 141 formation, the composition of a board layer and explanation of a manufacturing method carry out top-and-bottom reversal for convenience, and it is illustrating.

[0014]After accumulating the member to the part numbers 110–150 shown in <u>drawing 1</u> prepared as mentioned above with sufficient accuracy of position, it presses with heat pressing and the multilayer substrate of one sheet is formed. Although the temperature impressed at the time of a press changes with kinds of insulation material used for the insulation layer 120 between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer, the insulation layer 130 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer, and the insulation layer 140 between the 3rd and 4th conductor layer, its glass transition temperature of about +20–30 ** of the resin generally used is the optimal. For example, in the case of an epoxy resin, it is about 170–180 ** generally. The time for the insulation layer 120 between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer, the insulation layer 130 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer, and the insulation layer 140 between the 3rd and 4th conductor layer fusing, and flowing into the gap of a conductor circuit pattern without a crevice is required for the time of a press, and it is necessity about 100 minutes in general. And a 25kg[/cm] ² grade is required for the welding pressure of a press.

[0015] By the above pressing operation, the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112, the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 122, and the 3rd and 4th conductor layer indirect continued use projection 132, As the insulation layer 120 between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer, the insulation layer 130 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer, and the insulation layer 140 between the 3rd and 4th conductor layer are broken through, respectively and it is shown in (b) of drawing 1, It comes to be firmly stuck to the 2nd conductor layer 121, the 3rd conductor layer 131, and the 4th conductor layer 141 by pressure, respectively. And it becomes possible to take respectively sufficient electrical link. In this case, in order to improve the reliability of connection more, as shown in drawing 4, it is good in the tip part of the projection 402 for terminal areas on the conductor circuit pattern 401 as for a method of a wrap with the precious metals, such as the gold 403 or platinum (403). When each projection breaks through an insulation layer, it is possible to break through each insulating-layer resin very smoothly with the heat supplied from heat pressing, since the resin of an insulating layer itself is softened. Since insulating-layer resin itself is fusing even after thrust **** is completed, since the circumference of a projection is embedded with resin without an opening, it becomes what also has the good quality as a multilayer substrate.

[0016]As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> as the other methods, solder should be applied to the tip part of the projection 502 for terminal areas formed on the conductor circuit pattern 501 by the suitable method, the soldering arrival portion 503 should be formed, and each class may be pressed. As a coating method of the solder in this case, two methods shown in the following (b) and (**) are preferred.

- (b) Solder immerses only the tip of the projection 602 for terminal areas formed on the conductor circuit pattern 601, and as shown in the left figure of <u>drawing 6</u>, as shown in [in the right figure of <u>drawing 6</u>], into the solder tub 603 by which heat melting is carried out, it forms the soldering arrival portion 603.
- (**) As shown in the left figure of <u>drawing 7</u>, when the terminal area projection 703 is formed with plating on the conductor circuit pattern 701 using the plating resist 702 for terminal area formation, Still as shown in [in the right figure of <u>drawing 7</u>], using the plating resist 702, electrolysis solder plating may be performed and the soldering arrival portion 704 may be formed at the tip of the terminal area projection 703.

Although the solder to be used mentions the reason later, its solder of the presentation with the

melting point high not less than about 10 ** is better than the curing temperature of the resin currently used for business, such as insulation layer 120,130 between conductor tubs —. [0017]The mimetic diagram shown by a-d of drawing 8 explains the situation of the important section of each member at the time of the press at the time of applying solder to the tip part of a terminal area projection as shown in drawing 5 - drawing 7. In this case, the top insulation layer 820 in which the top circuit pattern 821 was formed for simplification of explanation, The case where heat pressing is carried out about the resin sheet 810 for insulators and the lower insulation layer 800 which has the soldering arrival portion 803 at the tip of the terminal area projection 802 formed in the lower circuit pattern 801 is shown.

In a), although a figure shows the array state before a press, the soldering arrival portion 803 is in a solid state.

- In b), if heat pressing runs, temperature rises gradually from ordinary temperature and the temperature of insulator resin exceeds glass transition temperature with the heat supplied, resin will come to become soft.
- c) Soon, it will be in a flow state, the portion of resin will be gelled if temperature rises further, and if it finally reaches curing temperature, it will become a solid. During this progress, the soldering arrival portion 803 has sufficient hardness to break through the resin sheet 810 for insulators until it becomes melting temperature with a curing temperature of +10 **. And the soldering arrival portion 803 breaks through the resin sheet 810 for insulators, and is welded by pressure to the top circuit pattern 821 of the conductor layer of the other party. 811 is the resin part solidified after melting.
- d) If it becomes the temperature which solder fuses with the heat supplied further, it will become the solder portion 804 which solder fused and fused.

And if it ends like the press operator shown by above-mentioned a-d and the whole is cooled, the tip and the top circuit pattern 821 of the terminal area projection 802 will come to be firmly connected by the solidified solder.

[0018]In the case of the example of <u>drawing 1</u>, the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 122, the 3rd conductor layer 131 and the 3rd and 4th conductor layer indirect continued use projection 132, and the 4th conductor layer 141 are stuck by pressure like ****. (b) of <u>drawing 1</u> shows the substrate section after the end of a press. 160 is the resin layer which the whole insulation layer fused and was solidified after the end of a press. Then, the multilayer substrate of <u>drawing 1</u> as shown in (b) is completed by exfoliating the unnecessary bottom stainless steel stand 110 and the upper part stainless steel stand 150. Since the surface of the bottom stainless steel stand 110 and the upper part stainless steel stand 150 is mirror finish, it can exfoliate easily also after a press. If needed, solder resist and Hitoshi Handa are applied to the portion exposed to the exterior of the 1st conductor layer 111 or 4th conductor layer 141 grade, and finishing is ended into it.

[0019]Although how the projection for the electrical links of an up-and-down layer breaks through the resin layer of an insulator is taken in this example, As the hole which is not the thing to restrict to this but a grade along which a projection passes in the position to break through, for example is beforehand made with a drill, laser, etc., and a projection is inserted in the hole and it is crowded, it may put according to an above-mentioned example. The schematic diagram of drawing 3 explains the point in the case of such a method. 311 is a lower conductor circuit pattern and 312 is the projection for connection for electrically connecting the lower conductor circuit pattern 311 and a top conductor circuit pattern (not shown). Projection 312 for connection, it inserts in, and it is crowded, and is a hole of business and 313 is an insulation layer resin sheet in which 320 has the hole 313. Although detailed explanation is omitted, the electrical link between the impossible conductor circuit patterns in a press which are not becomes possible with this method.

[0020](The 2nd example) <u>Drawing 2</u> is a substrate constitution explanatory view showing the 2nd example of this invention, a left-hand side figure (a) shows the state before press forming, and the right-hand side figure (b) shows the state after press forming. This example is characterized by the thing of the 1st example for which business was shown once and the conductor layer and the terminal area projection were provided in both sides of one resin made from an insulation. In

the figure, 210 is a tabular bottom stainless steel stand for forming the 1st conductor layer 211 that constitutes the circuit pattern, and the surface is made from the existing metal of the conductivity of the stainless steel etc. which performed mirror finish so that resin and a copper material may exfoliate easily in a final process. This bottom stainless steel stand 210 carries out not only the stand for forming the 1st conductor layer 211 but the duty of the press board of the bottom press jig in the case of heat pressing, thickness is required for it at least 1 mm, and it is required to be smooth in the surface without curvature. And although the method by electrolysis plating with which the formation used plating resist although the 1st conductor layer 211 used as a circuit pattern was formed in the smooth side of the bottom stainless steel stand 210 may be used, the method by printing by the screen version using a paste etc., etc. may be used, for example.

[0021] The insulation layer 220 between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer is a sheet which consists of insulating resin, and is a sheet for substrates used in order to plan electric insulation between the 1st conductor layer 211 and the 2nd conductor layer 221. The thickness is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture.

[0022] The insulation layer 230 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer is a sheet which consists of insulating resin, and is a sheet for substrates used in order to plan electric insulation between the 2nd conductor layer 221 and the 3rd conductor layer 231. The thickness is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture. The 2nd conductor layer 221 and the 3rd conductor layer 231, the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 222, and the 3rd and 4th conductor layer indirect continued use projection 232 are formed by the same method as the method of having formed the 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection 112 of drawing 1 to both sides of the insulation layer 230 between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer. The height of these projections 222,232 for connection is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture.

[0023]The insulation layer 240 between the 3rd and 4th conductor layer is a sheet which consists of insulating resin, and is a member for substrates used in order to plan electric insulation between the 3rd conductor layer 231 and the 4th conductor layer 241. The thickness is the thickness part necessity for the insulating layer provided in the design specification of the substrate which it is going to manufacture. The upper part stainless steel stand 250 is a stand for forming the 4th conductor layer 241 of a circuit pattern, and it is desirable that it is the metal which has in the surface the conductivity of the stainless plate etc. which performed mirror finish so that resin and copper may exfoliate easily at the last process. It is for achieving not only the stand for forming the 4th conductor layer 241 but the duty of the press board in the case of heat pressing, and it is required for thickness at least 1 mm or more, and the upper part stainless steel stand 250 made from this stainless steel does not have curvature, and a thing smooth in the surface is required for it. The besides side stainless steel stand 250 is a thing of the same function as the bottom stainless steel stand 210. And although the method by electrolysis plating with which the formation used plating resist although the 4th conductor layer 241 used as a circuit pattern was formed in the smooth side of the upper part stainless steel stand 250 may be used, the method by printing by the screen version using a paste etc., etc. may be used, for example.

[0024]Also in this case, heat pressing is performed by the same method as the case of the 1st example, and the integral-type multilayer substrate by the resin part 260 solidified after melting is obtained so that (b) of drawing 2 may see. Then, the multilayer substrate of the mold of this example is completed by exfoliating and removing the bottom stainless steel stand 210 and the upper part stainless steel stand 250. In explanation of an above-mentioned example, although the conductor layer explained the substrate of four layers as an example, about the number of conductor layers, it is not restricted to four layers, and the manufacturing method of this invention can be applied to the number of layers of arbitrary integers.

[0025](The 3rd example) This example gives and explains the example of an embodiment of some

formation methods about other modes of especially the structure of a tip part of a terminal area projection. First, as shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, after opposing a terminal area projection and allocating, there is a method which presses and sticks these projections by pressure. For example, as one example of an electrical link, the lower conductor layer 902 and the lower part side terminal area projection 903 are formed on the lower insulation layer 901 at this order, It is a method forms the top conductor layer 905 and the upper part side terminal area projection 904 under the 1 more top insulation layer 906 at this order, opposes the lower part side terminal area projection 903 and the upper part side terminal area projection 904, and presses, and it is made to connect. In this case, it is possible to raise the substrate connectivity after a press remarkably by considering it as the shape which used the tip part as the hook type like the lower part side terminal area projection 1001 shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, and the upper part side terminal area projection 1002.

[0026]Drawing 11 is an explanatory view showing in simple the mechanism which the up-anddown projection shown in drawing 10 connects at the time of a press. In the figure, a of drawing 11 shows the array state before a press, and, as for the tip part of the lower part side terminal area projection 1101, the sliding surface 1106 and the connecting face 1104 are formed. The sliding surface 1105 and the connecting face 1103 were formed at the tip of the upper part side terminal area projection 1102, and up-and-down tip parts have countered it. An arrow shows each pressing direction, the sliding surface 1105 after approaching mutually so that the projection of the upper and lower sides by the pressure at the time of a press may be looked at by b of drawing 11, and 1106 comrades -- ***** -- it becomes like. And it slides contacting by a sliding surface still more nearly mutually, and connection is completed like c of drawing 11 by the appearance which finally gears mutually in the connecting faces 1103 and 1104. While resulting in the above presses and engagement from contact of a projection, since insulating resin of the circumference of a projection is a molten state, it carries out any disturbance to contact of a projection, and operation of slide engagement with the heat at the time of a press. And connection strong against expansion, compression, etc. is attained by such a structure. In order to improve the reliability of connection more, noble metal films, such as gold and platinum, may be provided in a connecting face.

[0027]Here, the formation method of an above-mentioned height is explained. The outline is shown in (a) of drawing 12, and (b). First, as shown in (a) of drawing 12, on the conductor layer 1202 formed in the insulation layer or the stainless steel stand, the plating resist 1201 is used, electrolysis plating is performed, and the projection 1203 for connection without a sliding surface and a connecting face is formed. Next, as shown in (b) of drawing 12, the plating resist 1204 for plating in shape with the sliding surface of shape as shown in drawing 10 is formed. In this case, the hardening reaction at the time of exposure uses a dimerization reaction type thing according to the reason for carrying out detailed explanation of the plating resist 1204 to be used later. Next, it plates and the projection for connection with an ancyloid projection as shown in drawing 10 is formed.

[0028]Drawing 13 explains the reason for using dimerization reaction type resist for plating resist. The whole regist layer does not harden dimerization reaction type resist like a radical reaction type, Several micrometers harden from a resist surface, the resist hardening portion 1304 is only formed, and the structure where the resist ****** portion 1303 of which the resist side attachment wall was scooped out was formed is acquired by the resist uncured part 1305 by development. As shown in drawing 13, lower crimp ****** 1302 is formed in the side—attachment—wall lower part side because lower crimp ****** 1302 has the ground 1301 and strong adhesion. Therefore, as shown in drawing 14, perform the surface treatment which makes a ground reduce this adhesion power beforehand, and the treated membrane 1404 for a resist adhesion fall is formed, By forming a slide and the resist 1405 for engagement side formation on the treated membrane 1404, the technique shown in drawing 13 can be applied, the section formed after the projection 1403 can plate to the space part of trapezoidal shape, and an ancyloid projection can be formed. In the figure, 1402 is the conductor layer formed on the ground, and the projection 1403 is formed on it. And 1401 is the resist for projection formation. In order to form the treated membrane 1404 for an above—mentioned resist adhesion fall, the

method of grinding the 1401st page of the resist for projection formation to the extent that it is close to a mirror plane may be used, and the method of applying a small substance may be sufficient as adhesion with other substances, such as Teflon resin. According to the formation method shown in drawing 14, it slides in all the directions without the necessity for a slide and engagement, and the projection tip part structure for engagement is formed, but it is usable convenient.

[0029]In explanation of the 3rd above-mentioned example, although the shape of a terminal area and its feature were explained, about manufacture of the circuit board, it cannot be overemphasized that the method shown in the 1st or 2nd example using this terminal area is applicable as it is.

[0030]As mentioned above, although the 1st – the 3rd example explained in detail, Constitute the terminal area between up-and-down conductor layers from a projection like a regulus, and are in charge of press formation of a multilayer substrate, ** which the tip and conductor layer of a projection can contact easily, can make sticking by pressure and welding easy, and can manufacture a thin multilayer substrate with simple and sufficient quality compared with the conventional method when a projection breaks through an insulation layer — it became like. Since it moreover became unnecessary like the manufacturing method of the conventional printed circuit board perforating for the through hole formation by NC drill etc. and the terminal area was constituted from a projection, it became more nearly connectable according to a small area than the path of a drill. Thereby, minuteness making is conjointly attained from that of a plated circuit with an above-mentioned effect.

[0031]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained to details above, according to this invention, the insulation layer between conductor layers for which a multilayer substrate is constituted is formed by the sheet shaped insulator resin layer which does not contain glass fiber, The projection which consists of a conductor for the electrical links between conductor circuit layers is provided on the given place of a conductor circuit layer, A projection breaks through an insulator resin layer with the pressure by pressing this layered product using a press jig board, or, Or it becomes easy to make an insulation layer **** through the hole of the prescribed position which provided the projection in the insulator, Since it is made said conductor circuit layer which counters that you will make it contacted and stuck by pressure and the terminal area is formed, compared with the conventional manufacturing method, the effect that a thinner multilayer printed board can be manufactured with simple and sufficient quality is acquired. Since the minute perforation process for the through hole formation by NC drill etc. became unnecessary and moreover constituted the terminal area from a small projection like [in the conventional multilayer substrate manufacture], it became more nearly connectable according to a small area than the path of a drill. Thereby, the contribution to attaining minuteness making from that of a plated circuit conjointly with an above-mentioned effect is size.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a substrate constitution explanatory view showing the 1st example of this invention, and a left-hand side figure (a) shows the state before press forming, and a right-hand side figure (b) shows the state after press forming.

[Drawing 2] It is a substrate constitution explanatory view showing the 2nd example of this invention, and a left-hand side figure (a) shows the state before press forming, and a right-hand side figure (b) shows the state after press forming.

[Drawing 3]It is an explanatory view showing another mode of terminal area formation of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 4]It is an explanatory view showing the mode of the projection tip part in the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 5]It is an explanatory view showing other modes of the projection tip part in the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is an explanatory view showing one formation method of the soldering arrival portion of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7] It is an explanatory view showing other formation methods of the soldering arrival portion of drawing 5.

[Drawing 8] It is an explanatory view showing the situation at the time of press forming by the projection of drawing 5.

[Drawing 9] It is an explanatory view of the projection tip part of the terminal area which shows the 3rd example of this invention.

[Drawing 10] It is a perspective view showing the hook type tip part of the projection which drawing 9 counters.

[Drawing 11]It is an explanatory view showing the connected state of the tip part of drawing 10. [Drawing 12]It is a section explanatory view showing one formation method of the hook type tip part of a projection of drawing 10.

[Drawing 13]It is an explanatory view showing the principle of other formation methods of the hook type tip part by dimerization resist.

[Drawing 14] It is an explanatory view showing the principle of another formation method of the hook type tip part by dimerization resist.

[Description of Notations]

110,210 Bottom stainless steel stand

111,211 The 1st conductor layer

112 The 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection

120,220 Insulation layer between the 1st and 2nd conductor layer

121,221 The 2nd conductor layer

122 The 2nd and 3rd conductor layer indirect continued use projection

222 The 1st and 2nd conductor layer indirect continued use projection

130,230 Insulation layer between the 2nd and 3rd conductor layer

131,231 The 3rd conductor layer

132,232 The 3rd and 4th conductor layer indirect continued use projection

```
140,240 Insulation layer between the 3rd and 4th conductor layer
141,241 The 4th conductor layer
150,250 Upper part stainless steel stand
160 The solidified resin layer
260 The resin part solidified after melting
311 Lower conductor circuit pattern
312 The projection for connection
313 Hole
320 Insulation layer resin sheet
401 Conductor circuit pattern
402 The projection for terminal areas
403 Gold (or platinum)
501.601.701 Conductor circuit pattern
502,602,703 Projection for terminal areas
503 Soldering arrival portion
603 Solder tub
702 Plating resist
604,704,803 Soldering arrival portion
800 Lower insulation layer
801 Lower circuit pattern
802 Terminal area projection
804 The fused solder portion
810 The resin sheet for insulators
811 The resin part solidified after melting
820 Top insulation layer
821 Top circuit pattern
901 Lower insulation layer
902 Lower conductor layer
903 Lower part side terminal area projection
904 Upper part side terminal area projection
905 Top conductor layer
906 Top insulation layer
1001 Lower part side terminal area projection
1002 Upper part side terminal area projection
1101 Lower part side terminal area projection
1102 Upper part side terminal area projection
1103-1104 Connecting face
1105-1106 sliding surfaces
1201-1204 plating resist
1202 Conductor layer
1203 The projection for connection
1301 Ground
1302 Lower crimp *****
1303 Resist ***** portion
1304 Resist hardening portion
1305 Resist uncured part
```

1401 Resist for projection formation1402 Conductor layer1403 Projection1404 Treated membrane

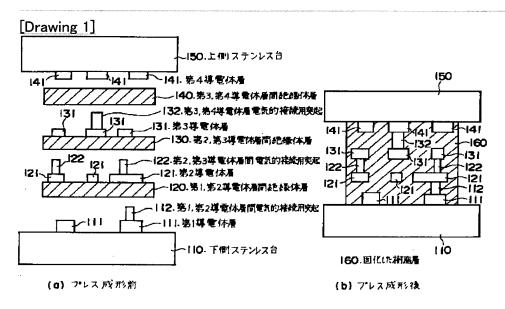
1405 A slide and the resist for engagement side formation

* NOTICES *

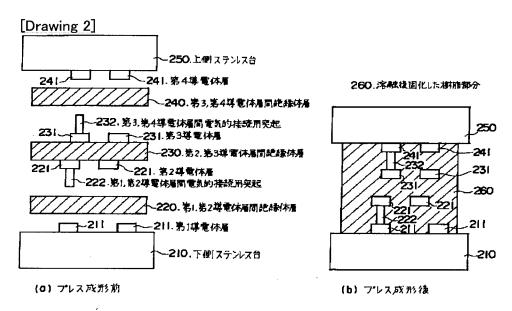
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DRAWINGS

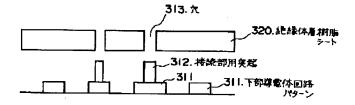


本発明の第1の実施例を示す基板構成説明図

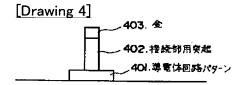


本発明の第2の実施側を示す基板構成説明図

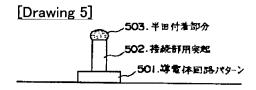
[Drawing 3]



本発明の第1の実施例の接続部形成の態様例



第1の実施例の突起先端部の態様例



第1の実施例の実起先端部の他の態様例

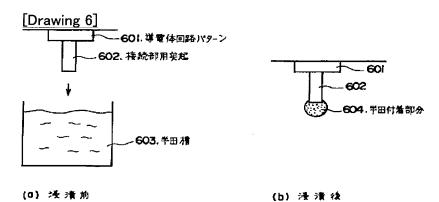


図5の半田付着部分の一形成方法説明図

[Drawing 7]

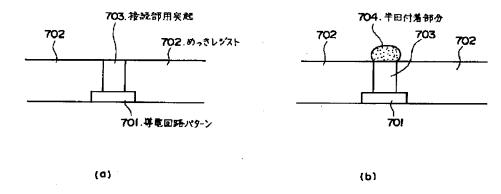


図5の半田付着部分の他の形成方法説明図

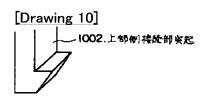




図9の先端部の鉤形突起

[Drawing 8]

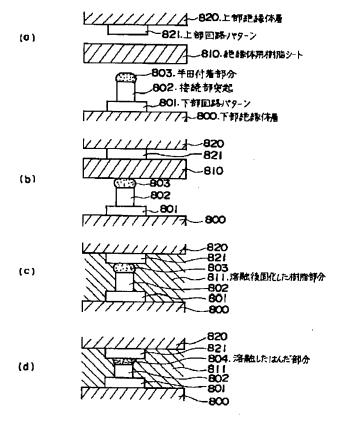
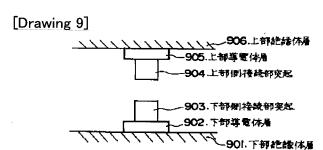


図5の突起によるプレス成形説明図



本発明の第3の実施例を示す突起先端部

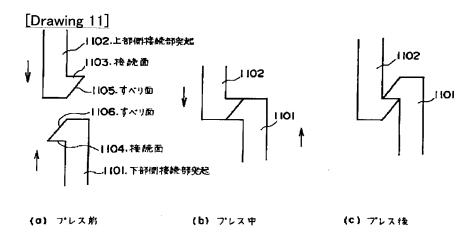
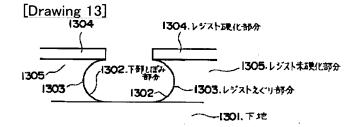
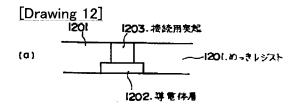


図10の先端部の接続状態説明図



本発明の二量化レジストによる鉤形先端部の一形成方法



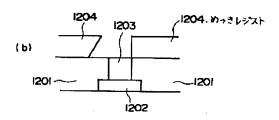
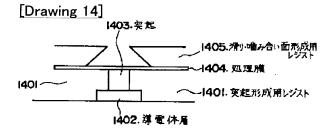


図10の先端部の一形成方法説明図



二量化レジストによる鉤形先端部の別の形成方法

[Translation done.]

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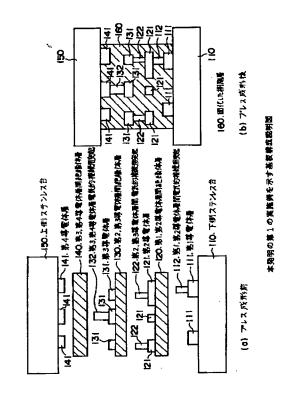
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(54) 【発明の名称】 プリント回路基板の製造方法

(57)【要約】

基板の小型化、薄型化及び上下導体層の電気 【目的】 的接続部の小面積化にも対応できるプリント回路基板の 製造方法を得る。

両面又は片面に導電体回路層を有する絶縁体 【構成】 層120等と導電体回路層を有しない絶縁体層140と の積層体を、プレス治具板110等を用いて両端面から 加圧・成形し、同時に所定の少なくとも上下2つの導電 体回路層を電気的に接続させて、絶縁体層をいずれもガ ラス繊維を含まないシート状の絶縁体樹脂層120等で 形成し、導電体回路層の所定場所上に導電体回路層間の 電気的接続用の導電体からなる突起112等を設けてお き、プレスによる圧力によって絶縁体樹脂層を突起が突 き破り、対向する導電体回路層に当接・圧着させる方 法。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 両面又は片面に導電体回路層を有する絶縁体層と導電体回路層を有しない前記絶縁体層とを所定数積み重ねた積層体を、前記導電体回路層を有するプレス治具板を用いて両端面から加圧・成形し、同時に所定の少なくとも上下2つの前記導電体回路層を電気的に接続させて多層プリント基板を形成するプリント回路基板の製造方法において、

前記絶縁体層をいずれもガラス繊維を含まないシート状の絶縁体樹脂層で形成し、

前記導電体回路層の所定場所上に前記導電体回路層間の 電気的接続用の導電体からなる突起を設けておき、

前記積層体を前記プレス治具板を用いてプレスを行うことによる圧力によって前記絶縁体樹脂層を前記突起が突き破り、対向する前記導電体回路層に当接・圧着させることを特徴とするプリント回路基板の製造方法。

【請求項2】 前記絶縁体樹脂層を前記突起が突き破る 手段において、前記圧力に加えて、前記絶縁体樹脂層の 溶融温度まで加熱して前記突起の突き破りを容易にする ことを特徴とする請求項1記載のプリント回路基板の製 造方法。

【請求項3】 前記絶縁体樹脂層を前記突起が突き破る 手段の代りに、前記突起が突き破る位置に予め前記突起 が通る大きさの穴を開けておき、プレス時に前記突起が 前記穴を通って対向する前記導電体回路層に当接・圧着 させることを特徴とする請求項1記載のプリント回路基 板の製造方法。

【請求項4】 前記突起の先端部に、前記絶縁体樹脂層の樹脂硬化温度より高い溶融温度を有する半田層を設けておき、前記熱及び圧力で前記絶縁体樹脂層を前記突起 30で突き破り前記半田層を前記導電体回路層に圧接させ、前記絶縁体樹脂層を硬化させた後、この状態で温度を前記半田の溶融温度まで上昇し前記半田層を溶融させて前記突起を前記導電体回路層に接続させた後、冷却して前記半田層を固化させることを特徴とする請求項2記載のプリント回路基板の製造方法。

【請求項5】 接続部を構成する前記導電体回路層上に設けた前記突起をその先端部が対向するように上下の絶縁体樹脂層の同位置に設け、前記突起の先端部に前記接続部がプレス時に互いに接触しつつ滑り合う面と、互いに噛み合い、引っ掛かり合い接触する面を設けていることを特徴とする請求項2記載のプリント回路基板の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はプリント回路基板の製造 方法に関し、特に一枚の基板の厚さ方向に多数の導体配 線層を有する多層プリント基板と呼ばれているプリント 回路基板の製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

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【従来の技術】この種のプリント回路基板に関しては、例えば、文献;プリント基板技術とその品質保証:応用技術出版(株)刊、情報技術センター発売、(昭和55年8月27日発行)の第8章に詳説されている。

【0003】従来、プリント回路基板の製造においては、ガラス繊維を布状に織りあげたシート状板に絶縁性の樹脂を含浸させたシートの片面又は両面に銅箔を貼り付けた銅張積層板や、ガラス繊維を布状に織りあげたシート状板に絶縁性の樹脂を含浸させたシート状の絶縁材りに銅箔を貼り付けた銅箔プリプレグ等を使用し、これらの銅箔部分をエッチングする等の技術により、必要な回路を形成する方法を採用していた。

【0004】また、上述のような単層基板の外に、銅の層を多数持っている前述の多層基板の製造の場合には、銅の回路層間の電気回路的接続が必要である。このような層間の接続のためには、厚さ方向に貫通するスルーホールを形成し、その内壁をめっき等の方法で導電性膜でコーティングし、かつ接続の必要な層と電気的に接続させる構造となっている。この為、所要の場所にスルーホールを設けるためにドリル等で基板に穴を空ける必要があった。そして、これらの手法により回路形成が完了した材料を積み重ねて、熱と圧力によりプレスして多層基板を製造する方法が主流となっていた。

[0005]

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【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述のような従来のプリント回路基板の製造方法では、最新技術における要請のように、基板のサイズが小形化、薄型化し、層間の厚さも薄くなり、さらにスルーホールの穴径も非常に小さくなつている場合には、次に箇条書きするような幾つかの問題が生じていた。

- (1) 銅張積層板やプリプレグを構成しているガラス繊維が、スルーホールの穴あけにおけるドリル加工の障害になる。
- (2) ガラス繊維がドリルの刃を傷めるため、ドリルの 刃の寿命を著しく縮め、特に穴径が小さい場合は、ドリ ルの折損等により、ドリルの刃代等のコストがかさむ。
- (3) ドリルやレーザー加工等の方法では、加工可能穴径に限界がある。
- (4) 小径スルーホール内のめっき及びその前処理工程で、スルーホール径が小さくなると、めっき液や処理液が穴の中に入らないためにめっきが形成されず、導通不良となる。

そして、これらの問題点によって、プリント回路基板の 製造が難しくなり、不良の発生する確率も高くなり、さ らに進むと、前述の製造方法では製造が困難になる等の 問題があった。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明に係るプリント回路基板の製造方法は、両面又は片面に導電体回路層を有 50 する絶縁体層と導電体回路層を有しない絶縁体層とを所

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定数積み重ねた積層体を、導電体回路層を有するプレス 治具板を用いて両端面から加圧・成形し、同時に所定の 少なくとも上下2つの導電体回路層を電気的に接続させ て多層プリント基板を形成するプリント回路基板の製造 方法において、絶縁体層をいずれもガラス繊維を含まな いシート状の絶縁体樹脂層で形成し、導電体回路層の所 定場所上に導電体回路層間の電気的接続用の導電体から なる突起を設けておき、積層体をプレス治具板を用いて プレスを行うことによる圧力によって絶縁体樹脂層を突 起が突き破り、対向する導電体回路層に当接・圧着させ るものである。

【0007】そして、前記の絶縁体樹脂層を突起が突き 破る手段において、圧力に加えて、絶縁体樹脂層の溶融 温度まで加熱して突起の突き破りを容易にする製造方法 であってもよく、これとは別に、絶縁体樹脂層を突起が 突き破る手段の代りに、突起が突き破る位置に予め突起 が通る大きさの穴を開けておき、プレス時に突起が穴を 通って対向する導電体回路層に当接・圧着させるように してもよい。さらに、突起の先端部に、絶縁体樹脂層の 樹脂硬化温度より高い溶融温度を有する半田層を設けて おき、熱及び圧力で絶縁体樹脂層を突起で突き破り半田 層を導電体回路層に圧接させ、絶縁体樹脂層を硬化させ た後、この状態で温度を半田の溶融温度まで上昇し半田 層を溶融させて突起を導電体回路層に接続させた後、冷 却して半田層を固化させる製造方法でもよい。また、接 続部を構成する導電体回路層上に形成した突起をその先 端部が対向するように上下の絶縁体樹脂層の同位置に設 け、突起の先端部に接続部がプレス時に互いに接触しつ つ滑り合う面と、互いに噛み合い、引つ掛かり合い接触 する面を設けている突起部構造のものを使用してもよ V.

[0008]

【作用】本発明においては、両面又は片面に導電体回路 層を有する絶縁体層と導電体回路層を有しない絶縁体層 とを所定数積み重ねた積層体を、加圧・成形し、同時に 所定の少なくとも上下2つの導電体回路層を電気的に接 続させるプリント回路基板の製造方法において、絶縁体 層をいずれもガラス繊維を含まないシート状の絶縁体樹 脂層で形成し、導電体回路層の所定場所上に導電体回路 層間の電気的接続用の導電体からなる突起(金属塊)を 設けておき、積層体をプレス治具板を用いてプレスを行 うものである。そのため、従来の繊維を含むシート状の 絶縁体樹脂材料(プリプレグ)を使用していたのに比 べ、プレス圧力によって絶縁体樹脂層の突起による突き 破りができるようになり、これを利用して、対向する導 電体回路層に突起部を当接・圧着させるので、従来のス ルーホールによる接続部の形成より、接続部を薄くかつ 小径(小面積)で形成できるようになる。

[0009]

【実施例】

(第1の実施例) 図1は本発明の第1の実施例を示す基 板構成説明図であり、左側図(a)はプレス成形前の状 態、右側図(b)はプレス成形後の状態を示している。 110は回路パターンを構成している第1導電体層11 1を形成するための板状の下側ステンレス台であり、最 終工程で樹脂及び銅材が剥離し易いように表面を鏡面仕 上げを行ったステンレス鋼(以下ステンレスという)等 の導電性のある金属で作られている。なお、この下側ス テンレス台110は第1導電体層111を形成するため の台だけでなく、熱プレスの際の下側プレス治具のプレ ス板の役目もするもので、厚さは少なくとも1mm必要 であり、反りのない表面が平滑なものであることが必要 である。そして、下側ステンレス台110の平滑面に回 路パターンとなる第1導電体層111を形成するが、そ の形成はめっきレジストを用いた電解めっきによる方法 でよいが、例えばペースト等を用いたスクリーン版等に

【0010】形成した第1導電体層111の所定場所上に、第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112を形成する。第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112の形成は、第1導電体層111を形成した後に行ってもよいが、第1導電体層111の形成時に同時に行ってもよい。この第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112の形成方法は、第1導電体層111の形成方法と同じで、めっきレジストを用いた電解めっきによる方法で形成しても、導電性ペースト等を用いてスクリーン製版による印刷、又はディスペンサー等による方法でもよい。第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112の高さは、製造しようとしている基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要であ

よる印刷による方法でもよい。

【0011】第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層120は、 絶縁性樹脂よりなるシートで、第1導電体層111と第 2導電体層121との間の電気的絶縁を図るために用い る基板用部材である。その厚さは、製造しようとしてい る基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要であ る。第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層120の所定場所上 に、第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112を形成した 方法と同じ方法により、第2導電体層121と第2、第 3導電体層間接続用突起122を形成する。第2、第3 導電体層間接続用突起122を形成する。第2、第3 導電体層間接続用突起122を形成する。第2、第3 導電体層間接続用突起122を形成する。第2、第3

【0012】第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層130は、 絶縁性樹脂よりなるシートで、第2導電体層121と第 3導電体層131との間の電気的絶縁を図るために用い る基板用部材である。その厚さは、製造しようとしてい る基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要であ る。第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層130の所定場所上 に、第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112を形成した 方法と同じ方法により、第3導電体層131と第3、第

4 導電体層間接続用突起132を形成する。第3、第4 導電体層間接続用突起132の高さは、製造しようとし ている基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要 である。

【0013】第3、第4導電体層間絶縁体層140は、 絶縁性樹脂よりなるシートで、第3導電体層131と第 4 導電体層141との間の電気的絶縁を図るために用い る基板用部材である。その厚さは、製造しようとしてい る基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要であ る。上側ステンレス台150は回路パターンの第4導電 体層141を形成するための台であり、最後の工程で樹 脂及び銅が剥離し易いように、表面を鏡面仕上げを行っ たステンレス板等の導電性のある金属製であることが望 ましい。なお、このステンレス製の上側ステンレス台1 50は第4導電体層141を形成するための台だけでな く、熱プレスの際のプレス板の役目も果たすためのもの であり、厚さは少なくとも1mm以上必要で、かつ反り がなく、表面が平滑であるものが必要である。従って、 この上側ステンレス台150は、下側ステンレス台11 0と同一機能のものである。そして、上側ステンレス台 150の平滑面に回路パターンとなる第4導電体層14 1を形成するが、その形成はめっきレジストを用いた電 解めっきによる方法でよいが、例えばペースト等を用い たスクリーン版等による印刷による方法でもよい。な お、図1は第4導電体層141形成後の状態を示してい るが、基板層の構成や製造方法の説明の便宜上、天地反 転して図示している。

【0014】上述のようにして準備された図1に示す部品番号110から150までの部材を位置精度よく積み重ねた後、熱プレスによりプレスして、一枚の多層基板を形成する。プレス時に印加する温度は、第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層120、第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層130及び第3、第4導電体層間絶縁体層140に使用される絶縁体材料の種類により異なるが、一般的には使用する樹脂のガラス転移温度+20~30℃程度が最適である。例えば、エポキシ樹脂の場合は大体、170~180℃程度である。プレスの時間は、第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層120、第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層130及び第3、第4導電体層間絶縁体層140が溶融し導体回路パターンの間隙に隙間なく流れ込むための時間が必要で、概ね100分程度必要である。そして、プレスの加圧力は25kg/cm²程度が必要である。

【0015】上述のようなプレス操作により、第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112、第2、第3導電体層間接続用突起122及び第3、第4導電体層間接続用突起132は、それぞれ第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層120、第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層130及び第3、第4導電体層間絶縁体層140を突き破り、図1の(b)に示されるように、それぞれ第2導電体層121、第3導電体層131及び第4導電体層141にしつかり圧着

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されるようになる。そして、それぞれ十分な電気的接続を取ることが可能となる。この場合、接続の信頼性をより高めるために、図4に示すように、導電体回路パターン401上の接続部用突起402の先端部を、金403又は白金(403)等の貴金属で覆うようにしてもよい。なお、各突起が絶縁体層を突き破る際には、熱プレスより供給される熱により、絶縁層の樹脂自体も軟化しているので、非常に滑らかに各絶縁層樹脂を突き破ることが可能である。突き破りが完了した後も、絶縁層樹脂とが可能である。突き破りが完了した後も、絶縁層樹脂自体が溶融しているため、突起の周囲は空隙なく樹脂によって埋め込まれるため、多層基板としての品質も良好なものとなる。

【0016】また、その他の方法として図5に示すように、適当な方法で各導電体回路パターン501上に形成された接続部用突起502の先端部に半田を塗布して半田付着部分503を形成したものとし、各層をプレスしてもよい。この場合の半田の塗布方法として、次の

(イ), (ロ)に示す2つの方法が好適である。

(イ)図6の左図に示すように、半田が加熱溶融されている半田槽603中に、導電体回路パターン601上に形成された接続部用突起602の先端のみを浸漬し、図6の右図のように半田付着部分603を形成する。

(ロ)図7の左図に示すように、導電体回路パターン701上に接続部形成用のめっきレジスト702を使用して接続部突起703をめっきにより形成した場合には、さらに図7の右図のように、そのめっきレジスト702を利用して、電解半田めっきを行って接続部突起703の先端に半田付着部分704を形成してもよい。

使用する半田は、その理由を後述するが、各導電体槽間 絶縁体層120,130…等用に使用されている樹脂の 硬化温度より、10℃程度以上高い融点を持つ組成の半 田がよい。

【0017】図5~図7に示したような接続部突起の先端部に半田を塗布した場合のプレス時の各部材の要部の様子を、図8のa)~d)で示す模式図によって説明する。この場合説明の簡略化のために、上部回路パターン821が形成された上部絶縁体層820と、絶縁体用樹脂シート810と、下部回路パターン801に形成された接続部突起802の先端に半田付着部分803を有する下部絶縁体層800とについて、熱プレスする場合について示す。

- a) において、図はプレス前の配列状態を示すが、半田付着部分803は固体の状態である。
- b) では、熱プレスが進行して、供給されてくる熱によって、常温から徐々に温度が上昇し、絶縁体樹脂の温度がガラス転移温度を越えると、樹脂が軟化してくるようになる。
- c) やがて、樹脂の部分は流動状態となり、さらに温度 が上昇するとゲル化し、最後に硬化温度に達すると固体 50 になる。この経過中において、半田付着部分803は、

硬化温度+10℃の溶融温度になるまでは絶縁体用樹脂シート810を突き破るに充分な硬さを有している。そして、半田付着部分803が絶縁体用樹脂シート810を突き破り、相手側の導電体層の上部回路パターン821に圧接される。なお、811は溶融後固化した樹脂部分である。

d) さらに供給されてくる熱により、半田が溶融する温度になると、半田が溶融して溶融した半田部分804となる

そして、上記の a) ~ d)で示すプレス工程が終了し全体が冷却されると、接続部突起802の先端と上部回路パターン821とは固化した半田により強固に接続されるようになる。

【0018】図1の実施例の場合は、上述と同様にして、第2、第3導電体層間接続用突起122と第3導電体層131、第3、第4導電体層間接続用突起132と第4導電体層141とが圧着される。図1の(b)はプレス終了後の基板断面を示すものである。なお、160は全体の絶縁体層が溶融してプレス終了後の固化した樹脂層である。その後、不要な下側ステンレス台110及び上側ステンレス台150を剥離することにより図1の(b)のような多層基板が完成する。下側ステンレス台110及び上側ステンレス台150の表面は鏡面仕上げになっているので、プレス後でも簡単に剥離が可能である。また、第1導電体層111や第4導電体層141等の外部に露出した部分には、必要に応じて、ソルダレジスト及び半田等を塗布して仕上げを終了する。

【0019】なお、本実施例においては、絶縁体の樹脂層を上下層の電気的接続用の突起が突き破る方法をとっているが、これに限るものではなく、例えば、突き破る位置に突起が通る程度の穴を、ドリルやレーザー等により予め開けておき、その穴に突起をはめこむようにして、上述の実施例に準じて積み重ねていってもよい。このような方式の場合の要領を図3の概要図によって説明する。311は下部導電体回路パターンであり、312は下部導電体回路パターン311と上部導電体回路パターン(図示せず)を電気的に接続するための接続用突起である。また、313は接続用突起312はめこみ用の穴であり、320は穴313を有する絶縁体層樹脂シートである。詳細説明は省略するが、この方式により、プレスにおける無理のない導電体回路パターン間の電気的接続が可能となる。

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で樹脂及び銅材が剥離し易いように表面を鏡面仕上げを行ったステンレス等の導電性のある金属で作られている。なお、この下側ステンレス台210は第1導電体層211を形成するための台だけでなく、熱プレスの際の下側プレス治具のプレス板の役目もするもので、厚さは少なくとも1mm必要であり、反りのない表面が平滑なものであることが必要である。そして、下側ステンレス台210の平滑面に回路パターンとなる第1導電体層211を形成するが、その形成はめっきレジストを用いた電解めっきによる方法でよいが、例えばペースト等を用いたスクリーン版等による印刷による方法でもよい。

【0021】第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層220は、 絶縁性樹脂よりなるシートで、第1導電体層211と第 2導電体層221との間の電気的絶縁を図るために用い る基板用シートである。その厚さは、製造しようとして いる基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要で ある。

【0022】第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層230は、 絶縁性樹脂よりなるシートで、第2導電体層221と第 3導電体層231との間の電気的絶縁を図るために用いる基板用シートである。その厚さは、製造しようとしている基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要である。第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層230の両面に、図1の第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起112を形成した方法と同じ方法により第2導電体層221及び第3導電体層231と第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起222と第3、第4導電体層間接続用突起232を形成する。 これらの接続用突起222、232の高さは、製造しようとしている基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要である。

【0023】第3、第4導電体層間絶縁体層240は、 絶縁性樹脂よりなるシートで、第3導電体層231と第 4 導電体層 2 4 1 との間の電気的絶縁を図るために用い る基板用部材である。その厚さは、製造しようとしてい る基板の設計仕様に定められる絶縁層の厚さ分必要であ る。上側ステンレス台250は回路パターンの第4導電 体層241を形成するための台であり、最後の工程で樹 脂及び銅が剥離し易いように、表面を鏡面仕上げを行っ たステンレス板等の導電性のある金属製であることが望 ましい。なお、このステンレス製の上側ステンレス台2 50は第4導電体層241を形成するための台だけでな く、熱プレスの際のプレス板の役目も果たすためのもの であり、厚さは少なくとも1mm以上必要で、かつ反り がなく、表面が平滑であるものが必要である。この上側 ステンレス台250は、下側ステンレス台210と同一 機能のものである。そして、上側ステンレス台250の 平滑面に回路パターンとなる第4導電体層241を形成 するが、その形成はめっきレジストを用いた電解めっき による方法でよいが、例えばペースト等を用いたスクリ

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【0024】この場合も、第1の実施例の場合と同様な方法で熱プレスを行い、図2の(b)に見られるように、溶融後固化した樹脂部分260による一体型多層基板が得られる。その後、下側ステンレス台210及び上側ステンレス台250を剥離・除去することにより、本実施例の型の多層基板が完成する。なお、上述の実施例の説明においては、導電体層が4層の基板を例として説明したが、導電体層の数については4層に限られるものではなく、任意の整数の層数について本発明の製造方法が適用可能である。

【0025】(第3の実施例)本実施例では、接続部突起の特に先端部の構造の他の態様について、幾つかの形成方法の実施態様例を挙げて説明する。まず、図9に示すように、接続部突起を向き合わせて配設した後、プレスしてこれらの突起同士を圧着する方式がある。例えば1つの電気的接続例として、下部絶縁体層901の上に下部導電体層902と下部側接続部突起903をこの順に形成し、もう1つ上部絶縁体層906の下に上部絶縁体層905と上部側接続部突起904をこの順に形成し、下部側接続部突起903と上部側接続部突起904とを向き合わせてプレスし、接続するようにする方式である。この場合、図10に示す下部側接続部突起1001及び上部側接続部突起1002のように、先端部を鉤型にした形状とすることにより、プレス後の基板接続性を著しく向上させることが可能である。

【0026】図11は、図10に示した上下突起がプレ ス時に接続するメカニズムを簡略的に示す説明図であ る。図において、図11のa)はプレス前の配列状態を 示し、下部側接続部突起1101の先端部はすべり面1 106と接続面1104が形成されている。また、上部 側接続部突起1102の先端には、すべり面1105と 接続面1103が形成されて上下の先端部同士が対向し ている。なお、矢印はそれぞれのプレス方向を示すもの である。プレス時の圧力で上下の突起は、図11のb) に見られるように、互いに接近した後、すべり面110 5、1106同士で接触すようになる。そして、さらに 互いにすべり面で接触しながら滑り、図11のc)のよ うに、最後にお互いに接続面1103、1104で噛み 合う格好で接続が完了する。上述のようなプレス及び突 起の接触から噛み合いにいたる間、突起周囲の絶縁性の 樹脂はプレス時の熱によって溶融状態であるので、突起 の接触、滑り噛み合いの動作に対して何等の妨害をしな いようになっている。そして、このような構造により、 膨脹、圧縮等にも強い接続が可能となる。なお、接続の 信頼性をより高めるため、接続面に金、白金等の貴金属 膜を設けてもよい。

【0027】ここで、上述の突起部の形成方法について き、従来方法に比べて薄い多層基板を、簡便にかつ品質 説明する。その概略を図12の(a)、(b)に示す。 よく製作できるるようになった。その上、従来のプリン まず、図12の(a)のように、絶縁体層又はステンレ ト回路基板の製造方法のように、NCドリル等によるス ス台に形成された導電体層1202の上に、めっきレジ 50 ルーホール形成のための穴開けが不要となり、かつ接続

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スト1201を用いて電解めっきを行い、まず、すべり面、接続面のない接続用突起1203を形成する。次に、図12の(b)に示すように、図10に示したような形状のすべり面を持つ形状にめっきするためのめっきレジスト1204を形成する。この場合、使用するめっきレジスト1204は、後で詳細説明する理由により、露光時の硬化反応が二量化反応タイプのものを使用する。次にめっきを行って、図10に示すような鉤形突起を持った接続用突起が形成される。

【0028】めっきレジストに二量化反応タイプのレジ ストを用いる理由を図13によって説明する。二量化反 応タイプのレジストはラジカル反応タイプのようにレジ スト層全体が硬化するのではなく、レジスト表面から数 μ mが硬化してレジスト硬化部分1304を形成するだ けであり、現像によってレジスト未硬化部分1305に はレジスト側壁がえぐられたレジストえぐり部分130 3が形成された構造が得られる。図13に示すように側 壁下部側に下部しぼり部分1302が形成されるのは、 下部しぼみ部分1302が下地1301と強い密着性を 持つためである。従って、図14に示すように、予め下 地にこの密着力を低減させる表面処理を行ってレジスト 密着性低下用の処理膜1404を形成しておき、処理膜 1404の上に滑り・噛み合い面形成用レジスト140 5を形成しておくことによって、図13に示した手法を 適用して、突起1403の上に形成した断面が台形状の 空間部にめっきして、鉤形突起を形成することができ る。なお、図において、1402は下地の上に形成され た導電体層であり、その上に突起1403が形成されて いる。そして、1401は突起形成用レジストである。 上述のレジスト密着性低下用の処理膜1404を形成す るには、突起形成用レジスト1401面を鏡面に近いく らい研磨する方法でもよいし、テフロン樹脂等の他の物 質との密着性が小さい物質を塗布する等の方法でもよ い。図14に示す形成方法によれば、滑り・噛み合いの 必要のない全方向に滑り噛み合い用の突起先端部構造が 形成されるが、支障なく使用可能である。

【0029】上述の第3の実施例の説明においては、接続部の形状及びその特徴に関してのみ説明を行ったが、回路基板の製造については、この接続部を用いて第1又は第2の実施例で示した方法をそのまま適用できることは言うまでもない。

【0030】以上、第1~第3の実施例によって詳細に説明したが、上下の各導電体層間の接続部を金属塊様の突起で構成し、多層基板のプレス形成に当たって、突起が絶縁体層を突き破ることによって突起の先端と導電体層とが容易に当接し、圧着、溶着を容易にすることができ、従来方法に比べて薄い多層基板を、簡便にかつ品質よく製作できるるようになった。その上、従来のプリント回路基板の製造方法のように、NCドリル等によるスルーホール形成のための穴開けが不要となり、かつ接続

部を突起で構成するから、ドリルの径よりも小面積によ る接続が可能となった。これにより、上述の効果と相俟 って基板回路のより微細化が達成される。

[0031]

【発明の効果】以上詳細に説明したように本発明によれ ば、多層基板を構成する導電体層間絶縁体層をガラス繊 維を含まないシート状の絶縁体樹脂層で形成し、導電体 回路層の所定場所上に導電体回路層間の電気的接続用の **導電体からなる突起を設けておき、この積層体をプレス** 治具板を用いてプレスを行うことによる圧力によって絶 10 122 第2、第3導電体層間接続用突起 縁体樹脂層を突起が突き破ったり、あるいは突起を絶縁 体に設けた所定位置の穴を通して絶縁体層を通貫させる ことが容易となり、対向する前記導電体回路層に当接・ 圧着させようにして接続部を形成しているから、従来の 製造方法と比べて、より薄い多層プリント基板を、簡便 にかつ品質よく製作できるという効果が得られる。ま た、従来の多層基板製造の場合のように、NCドリル等 によるスルーホール形成のための細密な穴開け工程が不 要となり、その上、接続部を小さな突起で構成するか ら、ドリルの径よりも小面積による接続が可能となっ た。これにより、上述の効果と相俟って、基板回路のよ り微細化を達成するのに対する寄与は大である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施例を示す基板構成説明図で あり、左側図(a)はプレス成形前の状態、右側図

(b) はプレス成形後の状態を示すものである。

【図2】本発明の第2の実施例を示す基板構成説明図で あり、左側図(a)はプレス成形前の状態、右側図

(b) はプレス成形後の状態を示すものである。

【図3】本発明の第1の実施例の接続部形成の別の態様 30 603 半田槽 を示す説明図である。

【図4】本発明の第1の実施例における突起先端部の態 様を示す説明図である。

【図5】本発明の第1の実施例における突起先端部の他 の態様を示す説明図である。

【図6】図5の半田付着部分の一形成方法を示す説明図

【図7】図5の半田付着部分の他の形成方法を示す説明 図である。

【図8】図5の突起によるプレス成形時の様子を示す説 40 明図である。

【図9】本発明の第3の実施例を示す接続部の突起先端 部の説明図である。

【図10】図9の対向する突起の鉤型先端部を示す斜視

【図11】図10の先端部の接続状態を示す説明図であ

【図12】図10の突起の鉤型先端部の一形成方法を示 す断面説明図である。

【図13】二量化レジストによる鉤型先端部の他の形成 50 1102 上部側接続部突起

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方法の原理を示す説明図である。

【図14】二量化レジストによる鉤型先端部の別の形成 方法の原理を示す説明図である。

【符号の説明】

110, 210 下側ステンレス台

111,211 第1導電体層

112 第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起

120,220 第1、第2導電体層間絶縁体層

121,221 第2導電体層

222 第1、第2導電体層間接続用突起

130.230 第2、第3導電体層間絶縁体層

131,231 第3導電体層

132,232 第3、第4導電体層間接続用突起

140,240 第3、第4導電体層間絶縁体層

141,241 第4導電体層

150, 250 上側ステンレス台

160 固化した樹脂層

260 溶融後固化した樹脂部分

20 311 下部導電体回路パターン

312 接続用突起

313 穴

320 絶縁体層樹脂シート

401 導電体回路パターン

402 接続部用突起

403 金(又は白金)

501,601,701 導電体回路パターン

502,602,703 接続部用突起

503 半田付着部分

702 めっきレジスト

604,704,803 半田付着部分

800 下部絶縁体層

801 下部回路パターン

802 接続部突起

804 溶融した半田部分

810 絶縁体用樹脂シート

811 溶融後固化した樹脂部分

820 上部絶縁体層

821 上部回路パターン

下部絶縁体層 901

902 下部導電体層

903 下部側接続部突起

904 上部側接続部突起

905 上部導電体層

906 上部絶縁体層

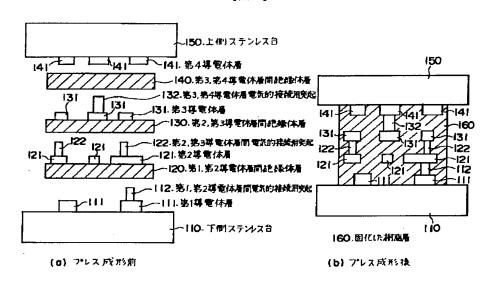
1001 下部側接続部突起

1002 上部側接続部突起

1101 下部側接続部突起

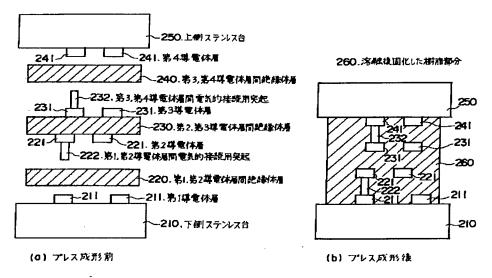
13 1103, 1104 接続面 1304 レジスト硬化部分 1105, 1106 すべり面 1305 レジスト未硬化部分 1201, 1204 めっきレジスト 1401 突起形成用レジスト 1202 導電体層 1402 導電体層 1203 接続用突起 1403 突起 1301 下地 1404 処理膜 1302 下部しぼみ部分 1405 滑り・噛み合い面形成用レジスト 1303 レジストえぐり部分

【図1】

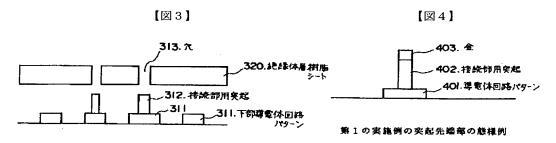


本発明の第1の実施例を示す基板構成説明図

【図2】



本発明の第2の実施例を示す基板構成説明図



本発明の第1の実施例の接続部形成の態様例

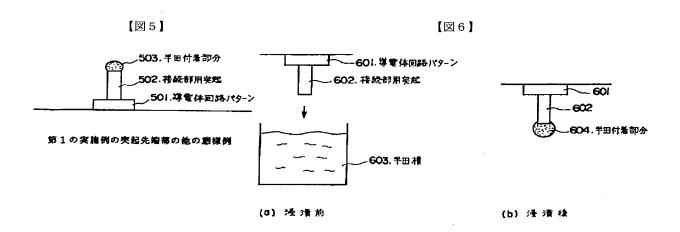
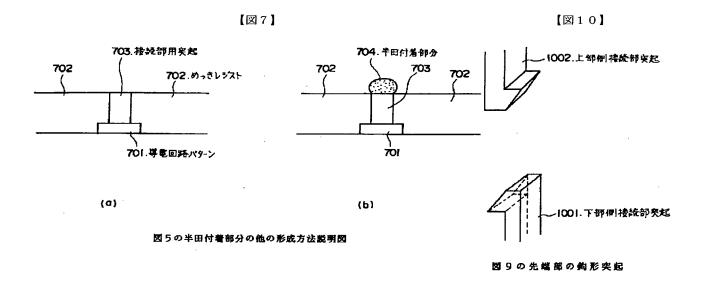
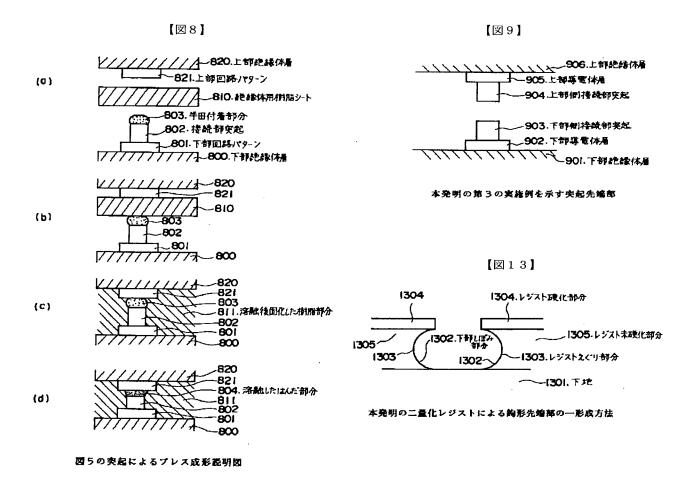


図5の半田付着部分の一形成方法説明図





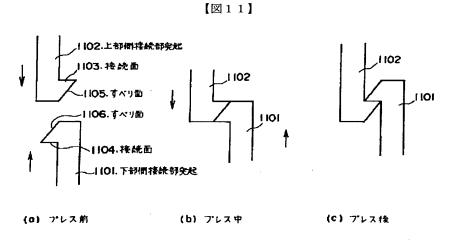
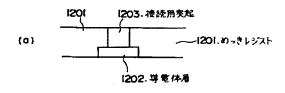
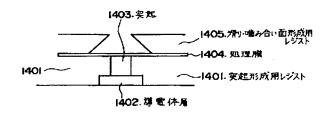


図10の先端部の接続状態説明図

【図12】



【図14】



二量化レジストによる鉤形先端部の別の形成方法

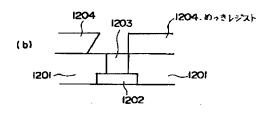


図10の先端部の一形成方法説明図

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